



## STEEL MILL TO BE BUILT IN FAYETTE NEAR BROWNSVILLE

**Pittsburgh Steel Company**  
Plans Site for a Big Plant.

### \$74,000 PAID FOR PROPERTY

Concern Which Has Helped Make Monaca a Live Town Will Expect Big Sum to Lease Plant Where Better Railroad Facilities are Afforded.

The Brownsville district will profit by a deal which has just been completed by the Pittsburgh Steel Company. The mill is to be located on the 74-acre tract just sold by the Fayette heirs to that corporation at Brownsville Junction on the Fayette county side of the Monaca river. The company paid \$74,000 for the site and official announcement has been made that work will be started as soon as weather conditions will permit. The Pittsburgh Steel Company is a going concern which has been operating steadily during the past year.

Recent surveys for the location of Fayette county are that better railroad facilities are afforded. At present the entire output of the company goes over the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad. By locating a mill near Brownsville it will be possible to use either the Pennsylvania or the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie.

The completion of the Buckhannon & Western line will put the new plant in direct touch with the coal and coke regions now being developed in Greene county. The railroad facilities in the vicinity of Brownsville are among the best in the county, with the possible exception of Connellsville. It has been learned that the Pittsburgh Steel Company proposes to extend its market by manufacturing a different line of material and competing with the United States Steel Corporation.

### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Seven Bills Affecting Employees Are Introduced at Harrisburg.

The seven industrial laws recommended by the Industrial Accident Commission last December have been introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature, including the Workmen's Compensation bill. The bill is directed to the prevention of industrial accidents and to the compensation of injured workmen and their dependents. The commission drafted the bill had on it representatives of both employers and employees. The main bill is, of course, the Workmen's Compensation bill. This bill provides that in any action brought for the recovery of damages for personal injury to an employee while at work, or for death, resulting from the injury, it shall not be a defense that the injury was caused by the negligence of a fellow employee, that the employee has assumed the risk of the injury, or that the injury was caused by the employee's own negligence unless it is established that the employee was intoxicated or reckless by intention to damage. The employer is made liable for the negligence of all employees while they are employed.

The compensation to be paid to the employee in case of death or disability is elective with the employer and employee, as in several other States, and if the employee desires the "cash" or "Bureau of Industrial Statistics" contract in which he agrees not to be bound by this act, the act is held in force. The bill gives a schedule of the compensation to be paid by the employer for various injuries and the beneficiaries in case of death. This schedule is arranged in a table whereby the employee in case of injury is given a percentage of his wages for a stipulated time, according to the nature of the injury. In case of death, the dependents of the employee become his beneficiaries and receive compensation in installments which are a percentage of the wages. If the employee is a widow or a widower, the compensation amounts to 25 per cent of the wages, with 50 per cent, as the maximum, varying according to the number of children left. The wages upon which death compensation shall be based cannot be taken to exceed \$120 per week, nor be less than \$10 per week. The compensation for a child shall cease at the age of 16 years. If the employer and employee or his dependents fail to agree on a schedule, the bill provides that either party may submit his claim to the Common Pleas Court.

Under the provisions of another bill, employers' mutual liability insurance associations may be formed by 20 or more employers, having an aggregate of not less than 5,000 employees, for the purpose of compensating under the workmen's compensation law. Of the other bills one authorizes the appointment of a commission by the Governor, to be known as the Industrial Accidents Commission, the duty of which is to study and enforce the compensation law, one fixes 64 hours as the limit of employment for women and for minors under 16, and forbids minors under 16 working between 9 P. M. and 4 A. M.; one provides that employers must report all accidents to the Bureau of Industrial Statistics under a penalty of \$100 for each failure; one proposes a Constitutional Amendment giving the Legislature power to enact laws requiring the payment of reasonable compensation by employers to their employees for injuries in the course of their employment.

Victory for Postal Clerks. That a man cannot live on \$720 a year and "keep up appearances" was the decision of the United States Senate when it voted out all \$720 salaries for postal clerks and mail carriers and accepted the \$800 minimum salary previously fixed by the House.

## CONNELLSVILLE CAPITALISTS WILL INCREASE MINE OUTPUT

Improvements are Under Way at Workings of the Provident Coke & Mining Company.

Preparations are under way to increase the capacity of the Provident Coke & Mining Company's plant at Kelly Station, in the Allegheny valley. The concern is owned principally by Connellsville capitalists. The present output of the mine is 500 tons a day. This will be increased to 2,000 tons as rapidly as possible. Carl S. Koor of the Connellsville region has been appointed Superintendent.

For the past two years the mine has been idle but operations are being resumed. The company owns 3,250 acres of land under which run three seams, the Upper and Lower Freeport and the Middle Kittanning. All of the seams are of good thickness and easily worked. About 50,000,000 tons are contained in the tract. The coal is of excellent quality. A battery of 12 ovens is used to make coke from slack.

The plant is being electrically equipped. The West Penn will furnish current for the heating system, the cutting machines and other equipment.

The company will maintain its general offices in Connellsville with Arthur R. Miller and Francis M. Ritchey, Jr., as operating managers. Others of this section who are interested are E. T. Norton, J. L. Gans, the J. R. Stauffer Trust Estate, Robert Morris and F. T. Evans.

### WELSHMAN CAUSES GOSSIP

Coal Baron's Name is Linked With Kentucky Development.

Trade interest in the formation of the Elkhorn Fuel Company, by Baltimore and West Virginia financiers is unabated and there has been much speculation as to its extent and purpose, much apparently inaccurate. Says the Coal Trade Journal, it is learned from those associated with the deal that the principal interests will be confined to Kentucky, where the Northern Coal & Coke Company has been taken over. This company owned 107,000 acres of coal lands. The balance of the 3,000,000 acres acquired by the Elkhorn Fuel Company came from separate interests.

An interesting point to the trade is the fact that much of this land acquired by the new coal company will be leased to anyone desiring to develop it on a royalty basis. In this connection it is ascertained that many who are connected with the Cambrian Collieries, Cardiff, Wales and other fuel enterprises of Great Britain have been fully informed of the possibilities of the Elkhorn Fuel Company holdings, he is in no way identified with the company.

What the future may bring forth in problematization although the trade has accepted his statement that he came here more with the idea of purchasing fuel than of securing operating rights. That coal bought here would be shipped to South America by the Thomas interests is believed. For this purpose the West Virginia of Pennsylvania fuels might suit him better, as they could be laid down at tide at either Baltimore or Norfolk at close to the \$5 mark, whereas the Kentucky fuel would be considerably in excess of this. Cardiff coal is much in excess of these figures.

### NEW KENTUCKY PLANS

Another Fuel Company is Formed in the Elkhorn Field.

Another large coal company has been formed, to be known as the Mineral Fuel Company which is to have a capitalization of \$1,200,000. The company proposes to develop extensive properties in the Elkhorn valley of Kentucky.

It is learned on good authority, however, that the Mineral Fuel Company will expend about \$250,000 in opening mines, building houses, etc. The announcement of the formation of the new concern covers the acquisition of 4,500 acres of coal lands from the Mineral Development Company, and located in Letcher county, Kentucky. This property is owned by the Consolidation Coal Company's 100,000-acre holdings in the Elkhorn valley.

### WILL OPEN MINE

Loyalhanna Company Lets Contract for Somerset Development.

The Loyalhanna Coal & Coke Company awarded a contract last week to a Johnstown firm in connection with the extensive development shortly to be put under way in Shade township, Somerset county. The tract is located about 10 miles east of Haverhill, and a projected spur of the Pennsylvania railroad will take the product out by way of the South Fork branch in the main line.

The present contract calls for the sinking of a drift opening and erection of the usual mine buildings. Other contracts to be awarded soon will provide for additional openings and for the construction of a good-sized mining town to be known as Cuthbert.

### RATE HEARING MARCH 12

Indian Creek Valley Complaint Will be Argued in Pittsburgh.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has assigned Special Examiner Eddy to hear the complaint of John E. Rogers and others against the Baltimore & Ohio and Indian Creek Valley railroads against the eastern freight tariff on coal.

## The Connellsville District

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, Feb. 22, 1913.

Ovens	In Blast	Name of Works.	Name of Operator.	P. O. Address.
196	206	Acme.	W. J. Rainey.	New York, N. Y.
197	207	Acme.	W. J. Rainey.	New York, N. Y.
198	208	Alchide.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
199	209	Alverton.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
200	210	Dequise.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
201	211	Dequise.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
202	212	Dequise.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
203	213	Dequise.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
204	214	Dequise.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
205	215	Dequise.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
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# The Weekly Courier.

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice, Connelville, Pa., May 1, 1879, under postoffice number 1000.  
 THE COURIER CO., Publishers.  
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 THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 27, '13.

## STATE MINE REPORTS.

The reports of the Pennsylvania Mine Inspectors for 1912 are now being submitted to the State Department of Mines. These reports are being reviewed as far as they go, and they are exhaustive enough, but they cover only fractional portions of the field and recognized coke districts, sometimes overlapping from one into another district.

The statistics presented in these reports would be more practically valuable if they were assembled to cover each mining district, as those of the United States Geological Survey are. There are, for example, only two reports for the Allegheny district, and one for the Connellsville and Lower Connellsville coke regions. The reports of these inspectors, as far as their statistics are concerned, are of little value to the mining and coke interests, but if compiled to show the operation of the Connellsville and Lower Connellsville coke regions, the information would be of the highest value to the trade and the greatest interest to the public.

The Couriers has suggested such a compilation on several occasions, but the Department of Mines at Harrisburg has never seen fit to take the matter into consideration.

The reports of Inspector Walsh of the 9th district, comprising portions of the Connellsville and Lower Connellsville districts, and Inspector Maize of the 20th district, composed chiefly of Somerset operations, show that in 1912 the mines of the Allegheny district had fewer fatalities compared with tonnage than had the Somerset county mines, indicating the exercise of greater care and the employment of more modern safety devices here.

The Connellsville region is still maintaining its reputation for scientific and safe mining methods.

## PRACTICAL SOCIALISM.

The Postoffice Department, having successfully wrestled with the Parcel Post, is now ready to take over the telegraph lines of the country and operate them in connection with the postal business.

There is more logic in the operation of the telegraph system in connection with the postal system than there is in the action of the Government in engaging in the express business. The competition of telegraph and telephone companies is necessary to the protection of the public; yet, as a measure of political economy, it means the maintenance of two systems where one would do. Government ownership of telegraph and telephone service would mean the extension of both without strict regard to whether the returns would be profitable; in other words, the service would be for the benefit of the public rather than for the profit of the Government.

Whether because of the influence of Socialist agitation or the advance of the Progressive movement, the policy of Government Ownership seems to be finding more favor and less opposition; and, if the Federal railroad policy continues to bear more heavily against railroad finance, there will be no serious objection on the part of the stockholders to turning their property over to the Government at a fair valuation.

When we have progressed thus far, the big industrialists will probably be absorbed, and the nation will then begin to see Socialism in Practice as well as in Theory.

## TAX ON ANTHRACITE.

The legislative proposition to tax anthracite coal 10 cents per ton as a State revenue measure is justified on the ground that the greater portion of the coal is sold outside of Pennsylvania so that the bulk of the tax would be paid by citizens of other States.

The proposed tax could be justified on no other grounds. Anthracite is largely a domestic fuel. If its consumption were general in Pennsylvania, or if the bulk of it were consumed here, a tax upon it would be a tax upon the home and freestone. An extraordinary tax laid upon the poor would hardly be popular.

The anthracite tax is in line with the West Virginia proposition to tax natural gas and bituminous coal. In support of the latter the same reasons were advanced. A tax on natural gas would be a tax upon the home and freestone since the greater portion of this famous fuel is now reserved for domestic consumption. Perhaps it was for this reason that the proposition was not pressed in West Virginia, though demanded in the name of Conservation, that large, lofty and unselfish consideration, much discussed and little practiced.

All this legislation is admittedly designed for the purpose of levying an export tax on home commodities, and this is in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States, which says Article 1, section 9, "No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State."

English Suffragettes who blow up the residences of English statesmen with dynamite are not only unselfish but actually humanitarian. They are not entitled to any of the considerations which we extend to womanhood. They are Undesirable Citizens as well as Un-American Citizens.

## STEEL AND COAL.

A leading steel interest in the Pittsburgh district operating chiefly in the Monacahe valley has purchased a tract of land and it is reported will build another plant on the Fayette county side of the river just below Brownsville. This industrial establishment will add material to the population and prosperity of Fayette county.

The new plant is significant of the tendency of the Pittsburgh district industrial life to get closer to the fuel supply, either by locating plants near the coal, or by conveying the coal, when it can be delivered cheaply, as for example by water transportation, to the plants for the purpose of coking it there.

Like a number of other Pittsburgh district steel interests, the Pittsburgh Steel Company has provided itself with a supply of Greene county coal, and is locating its new plant convenient to its fuel supply.

## APPORTIONMENT.

The proposed new Congressional Apportionment will find favor in the eyes of the people as well as the politicians of Fayette and Westmoreland counties for the very obvious reason that such county is made a separate Congressional district. Neither county possibly be treated with any greater distinction in any apportionment bill that can be devised. We are unanimously for the bill.

On the other hand, there is no reason why anybody should be satisfied, at least not anybody in Western Pennsylvania, where three of the four additional Congressmen to which the State is entitled under the last census are placed. Pittsburgh will get one additional Congressman, while other Western Pennsylvania districts will get none.

The following table shows the population of the counties of Fayette and Westmoreland, and the number of Congressmen to which they are entitled under the last census:

County	Population	Congressmen
Fayette	23,394	2
Westmoreland	23,394	2
Somerset and Cambria	23,394	2
Washington and Greene	23,394	2
Butler, Beaver and Lawrence	23,394	2

With the exception of Cambria county, which with Bedford and Blair now form the 19th district, these counties now form three Congressional districts instead of five.

Two of the districts are below the Congressional ratio of 212,212; the average is 265,248, and what is perhaps the most important fact is that the districts are unusually homogeneous in population, possessed of similar interests and closely connected as well physically as commercially.

Washington and Greene counties are just opening up their coal fields which are part of the same great Pittsburgh bed, and they have in common the same gas and oil, manufacturing and agricultural interests. Greene county's sole railway outlet is through Washington county. This has brought the people of these counties close together for many years. They will welcome their new Congressional district.

Somerset and Cambria counties also have close railroad connections and similar interests. Their coal operations are in the same or similar veins and are operated by the same or similar interests. The counties of Butler, Beaver and Lawrence are short on coal operations, but they have plenty of oil and gas, and they are the location of large manufacturing industries in iron and steel. Their interests are common.

All the districts are "compact and contiguous" as required by the Constitution, and in population they are nearly equal as may be, having regard for the other requirements mentioned.

## THIRD CLASS CITY BILLS.

The Third Class City Bills before the Pennsylvania Legislature seem to have low favor with the Clark bill and the Beideman bill.

The former embodies the Government-Commission plan, placing all extension of both without strict regard to whether the returns would be profitable; in other words, the service would be for the benefit of the public rather than for the profit of the Government.

Whether because of the influence of Socialist agitation or the advance of the Progressive movement, the policy of Government Ownership seems to be finding more favor and less opposition; and, if the Federal railroad policy continues to bear more heavily against railroad finance, there will be no serious objection on the part of the stockholders to turning their property over to the Government at a fair valuation.

When we have progressed thus far, the big industrialists will probably be absorbed, and the nation will then begin to see Socialism in Practice as well as in Theory.

## LEGISLATIVE REFORMS.

The legislative situation as outlined by our Harrisburg correspondent illustrates the utter impotency of the Intransigent Republicans who call themselves Progressives and the Moderates who call themselves Reformers.

These elements, which dominate the House, have followed the policy of reporting bills out of committee without hearings, and passing them without debate, in a mad ambition to make the biggest volume of session laws ever filed by a single Legislature. Quantity, not quality seems to be their aim; and singularly enough these concerns of the almost forgotten slogan of the late political campaign concerning the right of the people to rule, so far from consulting the people when they represent exhibit a painful desire to rush bills through lest the people might have some opinion to pass, some requests to make or some protests to utter concerning them.

The result is that a mass of ill-digested and half-baked legislation has been dumped upon the more conservative and more able members of the House the professional reformer can't resist the temptation to make threats. One of these threats is that unless the Senate acts upon all bills, the House will refuse to adjourn until the Senate has acted.

The Senate will doubtless act upon all bills, after it has had time to give them due consideration, and its action will be rapid and decisive. Some, in fact, a much smaller body than the House, and its members being less given to the oratory that loves the sound of its own voice, will be able to get along with its work. It will have plenty of time to give the House bills that careful thought which they have not had.

There is no doubt that the Senate will be able to handle the bills that the House has passed. The Senate will be able to handle the bills that the House has passed. The Senate will be able to handle the bills that the House has passed.

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## Abe Martin



A diplomat is a fellow that lets you do all the talking while he gets in the way.

Stewart is not doing anything this winter as his mother-in-law is taking a basket of market more unless you're out of a wig.

Somebody says that the average Democrat is a fellow that's got a good deal of money and a lot of friends.

Plenty says it's better to have a wife than never to have one at all. Constantine West Plan has a brother that he was killed in a wreck.

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## Ernest Francis Acheson, Republican member of Congress for many years, but an insurgent ever since he was defeated for reelection, hopes that no Bull Moose will ever try to butt his way back into the Republican party.

The irreconcilables are those who feel that they can never get back because of their particularly ungrateful or atrocious conduct, but they are a handful compared with the others who were misled and now realize the folly of further dissension in the party when it seems likely that the factions can get together without serious trouble.

A shaft at random sent is just as likely as not to hit a lot. The teachers should drop their tenure of office bill and devote all their energies to securing legislation providing for old age pensions. There is more reason for a pension for a veteran educator than there is in forcing unsatisfactory and unpopular teachers down the throats of the people and the pupils of a school district. There are many people asking the Legislature to provide them with jobs without asking that any jobs be cinched.

The winter of 1913 hasn't cut much ice. The blue sky limit has been reached and passed by the inauguration rate of the Washington hotels, but then, the inauguration of a Democratic President is an unusual event.

In passing upon the appropriation for the maintenance of the Department of Justice of the United States the Democratic House inserted a proviso that no part of the sum dedicated shall be expended in prosecuting suits against labor unions or farmers' organizations. The Democratic Democrats are already making statements with politics.

The new policemen are slowly gathering on the Connellsville job. The Steel Corporation will spend five millions in enlarging the Sharon sheet mill. Perhaps the appropriate wagon will reach South Connellsville when the roads get better.

Large Government reserves draw no interest, but the Government is no loan shark. The information that benzol, a by-product of coking in resort ovens, may be made a substitute for gasoline, opens up a new field for by-product speculation. Some of the merchant operators of the Connellsville region might clip in and build a small experimental plant just big enough to make enough benzol to run their automobiles.

The loan sharks are going to get the books thrown into them at Harrisburg. New York is sending some of its stores to Connellsville, but in some lines of mercantile business Connellsville is very well supplied.

The Republicans of West Virginia have shown how they can get together in a good man when they make the proper effort. Their example is an excellent one to follow in other States. Tate's Hollow gives up its dead, but not its tale.

There is some doubt about the Friedman tuberculosis cure, and perhaps the doubt is too well founded, but the value of the serum will soon be known through experience instead of report. The victims of the White Plague are naturally hopeful, and they have reason to hope in view of vaccine, antitoxin and various other specifics for what have hitherto been diseases of very fatal character.

Connellsville capital is engaged in the coke business on the Allegheny river, not because the location is necessary, but because the Connellsville region is so well supplied. If one-half the testimony is true, the Blaney-Woolley litigation is not very uplifting.

The proposed \$5,000,000 smelter will be quite an addition to the industrial life of the Pittsburgh district, but it will not be a desirable front yard ornament. The Suffragettes will be out in force at the inauguration of President Wilson. Some ladies will be there too.

Both Tate and Wilson decline to look upon the Suffragette parade, and it is suspected that they do not want to be on the firing line when the President and Anita meet.

The State Constables are kept on the move. Their superior officers believe in passing the good things around. The Pennsylvania railroad has ordered \$5,000,000 worth of new cars to replace old ones. It takes real money to run a railroad.

Cumberland's carbon monoxide plant is still doing business at the same old stand. In some sections of the Connellsville region it is not safe to have money, and it's mighty unhandy to have it without it.

Animals will not be allowed in the inauguration parade. The manager is taking no chances on the bunny-hug and the grizzly bear. The small citizens of Connellsville will very generally associate the unlucky number 13 in the present year with the measles epidemic.

The Ozark mountains of Arkansas are suspected of containing coal. The Ozarks have been known to raise bear, but this is a bull story. The Connellsville ice combine contemplates making the merger a physical as well as a financial union.

## Mother Jones, the stormy petrel of the West Virginia strike, may have talked too often and too long for her own good.

She is accused of having urged the men to riot and murder, ending by advising an armed movement against the State Capital and the State Government. It is not only inciting riot, but it is also plotting treason. Mother Jones is a striking example of the danger of Women Suffrage. The nation needs womanly motherhood, not militant womanhood, to lead the people of wild Nevada.

Some stress is laid upon the alleged fact that in passing upon the appropriation for the maintenance of the Department of Justice of the United States the Democratic House inserted a proviso that no part of the sum dedicated shall be expended in prosecuting suits against labor unions or farmers' organizations. The Democratic Democrats are already making statements with politics.

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## Judge Ruppel's plea for good roads in Somerset county is timely.

Somerset needs good roads and the best time to make them is right now when its greatest natural resource is under active development. The best time to raise road taxes is when there is plenty to tax. Perhaps the most serious criticism offered by the court is that supervisors are poor managers and bad bookkeepers. The wisdom of raising large road improvement funds, only to entrust their expenditure to careless and incompetent managers, is more than doubtful.

The husband and wife who are permitted to grow old together usually live a real life, and it is a pity to have it marred at foreclose-and-ten by the infirmities of age unassuaged by the loving care of children.

This is the season when the License Court is earnestly prayed for by some very excellent persons. It is a pity to see a man who has been a legislator for years and who has seen the law and the judges administer it.

Progressive legislation is a thing of beauty and a joy forever. A bill has been introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature to make the day the Flower of State. How perfectly lovely!

If the anti-dipping bill is made to include the fellow who has been dipping the public out of "good things," it will have no small measure of merit.

The Democratic Congress is scheduled to meet April 1st. We will hope that the day will not be significant of the deed.

The March criminal term is a Murders Court. Boss Flinn may have reformed, but he left a record at Harrisburg.

Tax reform should include some certain manner of collecting taxes from persons and property.

The \$100,000 bill dividing the cost of installing sewage disposal plants between the State and the Communities is a proper start, but an appropriation of \$250,000 for two years is a poor start.

Reports from Mexico indicate that the revolution is not depressing. There's nothing remarkable about this. A bull-fighting people love to see blood flow.

The Pure Leather bill suggests the thought that some member of the Legislature might endeavor to live as a statesman by presenting a bill compelling Pure Politics.

This is not a very good time to further restrict immigration. We need labor. Restrict citizenship to intelligence, but let honest labor in.

Paint Creek has nothing on Coatesville. It is regrettable that Dunbar's hand-riding ordinance interferes with the distribution of uplifting literature, but the ordinance should not on that account be suspended or repealed.

It is hard to tell whether the liquor business dominates politics, or politics dominate the liquor business, up in Somerset county.

Proper discipline in the fire department demands that the orders of the chief be obeyed. A proper chief will never break out in a fit of temper, and if any improper chief does so there is a proper order way of breaking him to book.

Mount Pleasant's dynamite experiences are getting more frequent but less fatal. Township Read Supervisors are receiving greater attention from the taxpayers than usual. The greater interest the taxpayers take in their supervisors might make a reputation as a statesman by presenting a bill compelling Pure Politics.

## OVER-DOCTORED

By Isaac of Yukon.

"My goodness, Grief, where have you been the past six weeks? I've missed you at church, at the hotel and postoffice," said Silas Doyle to Grief Jones.

"Well, Sil, I've been sick all this time—since the holidays. I went to an expert stomach doctor who examined me and said I had been eating too much sausage and spars ribs; had been chewing too much Weyman's blue mass tobacco; had been drinking too many litters of the plus ultra liquor and for \$1,000 he could give me a new stomach."

"Took him up and started him to work, did you?"

"Not on your life. I went to another specialist who looked me over and said the trouble came from my diaphragm being buckled too tight to my ribs and that my veins gave way around my spinal cord; that my pericardium was greased too high to suit the action of the mitral valve of my heart and that for \$600 he could re-build me."

"Got him on the contract, I suppose?"

"Not me. I slid over to another doctor who said my left lung was where my right one should be; that my pancreas was reared with a 39-24-24 wheel should be reared with a 24-39-24 wheel; that my alimentary canal had too locks and sub-stations along the way and that my some of three was too great for my alimentary system."

"Started him on the interior plumbing, did you?"

"No. He wanted \$500. Just then I met Home Doctor Bill, who tuned down a cattle powder and told me to try it."

"For three days I was amused to feel the internal organs dodge around getting in their corners. Worked fine. And cattle powder, too?"













## BIG PRODUCTION GAIN SHOWN IN NINTH DISTRICT

Output is Nearly 2,000,000  
Tons Greater Than  
Last Year

### INSPECTOR WALSH MAKES REPORT

Comparison of Accidents Impossible  
Because of a Change Made in the  
District During the Year; Not a Man  
Killed or Injured by Explosion.

Inspector P. J. Walsh of the Ninth District today made public his report for the past year showing a gain of nearly 2,000,000 tons over 1911 in the production of coal. Inspector Walsh reports that conditions about the mines are unusually good. Operators have been expending considerable sums in improving sanitary surroundings of their employees and the "safety first" campaign is showing good results. Although there is a slight gain in the number of accidents, this was due to the fact that the district was changed in the middle of the year.

One particularly bright feature of the report is the fact that although there are several gascones in this district, not a single man was killed or injured on account of gas explosions.

The total output for the district was 7,112,718 tons. The coke produced totaled 3,117,975 tons from 5,431 ovens in operation. Much of the coke was mined with pick, the tonnage by this method being 5,381,955. Compressed air machines produced 528,418 tons and electric machines mined 1,744,245 tons.

The number of tons produced per fatal accident inside and outside amounted to 406,463. There were 16 fatal accidents inside and three fatal accidents outside the mines.

Three mines were abandoned during the year, the Sterling mine of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, the Clara mine of James Cochran Sons Company and the Franklin mine of R. F. Keister & Company. The Clara mine and Keister's now have no mines operating in Mr. Walsh's district.

Mr. Walsh compiled an interesting table showing the days on which accidents were most frequent. Of the 19 fatal accidents, four occurred on Monday and Thursday, three on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, two on Tuesday and none on Sunday. Of the non-fatal accidents, Monday claimed seven, Tuesday eleven, Wednesday three, Thursday four, Friday five, Saturday six and Sunday two. The complete report is as follows:

There are 47 mines in the district as it is constituted at this time. Of this number 44 were in operation during the past year. The tons of coal shipped to market totaled 1,880,479, 152,322 tons being used at the mines for steam and heat and 10,659 sold to local trade or used by employees. There were 3,685,748 tons of coal used in the manufacture of coke, bringing the total tonnage of the district to 7,112,718. The coke produced amounted to 3,117,975 tons, from 5,431 of the 7,265 ovens in operation. Pick mining produced 5,381,955 tons, compressed air machines were used in mining 528,418 tons and electric machines in turning out 1,744,245 tons. During the year 4,704 men were employed inside the mines and 2,620 outside, including coke workers. There were 16 fatal accidents inside and three outside; 38 non-fatal accidents inside and none outside. The number of tons of coal produced per fatal accident inside totaled 475,758 and 406,669 per fatal accidents inside and outside. There were 234 persons employed inside to each fatal accident.

During the year 12 widows were made widows and 15 children made orphans. Regarding the equipment of mines in the district, there were 21 steam locomotives used outside; 11 compressed air locomotives used inside; 30 electric motors used inside; 43 fans and six furnaces in use. There were 26 gascones in operation and 24 non-gascones.

**NON-GASCONES OF COAL**  
Names of Operators. Tons.  
H. C. Frick Coke Co. 4,253,722  
W. J. Ralney 566,541  
Westmoreland 582,797  
Youghiogheny & Ohio Coal Co. 463,569  
Pittsburgh & Erie Coal Co. 815,092  
Brown & Cochran 273,338  
Whitely Coke Co. 156,082  
Mount Hope 142,267  
Sunshine Coal & Coke Co. 136,735  
Dunbar Furnace Co. (Walter Harris Receiver) 77,121  
Genuine Connelville Coke Co. 43,206  
Cochran Brothers 28,374  
R. F. Keister & Co. 19,282  
Feetess Connelville Coke Co. 12,405  
Franklin Coke Co. 11,530  
James Cochran Sons Co. 9,318  
Production by Counties  
Fayette 5,955,457  
Westmoreland 1,667,261  
Total 7,612,718

**SLIGHT DECREASE SHOWN  
IN ELEVENTH DISTRICT.**

SCOTTSVILLE, Feb. 22.—In his annual report Inspector D. R. Blower shows that there was a slight fall' off in coal production in the Eleventh District during the last year, 66,714 fewer tons having been mined in 1912 as compared to 1911. The total output for the 50 mines in the district was 5,657,835 tons, with a total number of tons of coke produced by 4,284 ovens being 3,169,413. 45,700 tons of coke were produced. Pick mining produced the most of the coal this method having 2,098,970 tons to its credit while the compressed air machines mined 437,815 tons and electrical machines produced 9,399 tons.

There were 14 fatal accidents inside and one fatal accident outside the mines. The number of tons of coal produced per fatal accident inside amounted to 475,562 while that produced per fatal accident outside

was 645,735. The persons employed outside including coke workers were 2,436 and inside 4,814. The preceding year there were no fatal accidents outside so that the tonnage produced without fatal accident then was 5,728,599 and inside 320,124.

Mines idle during the year were Enterprise, South West, King, Lumber and Pennsylv, and those abandoned were Mullen, Hester and Scottdale. The work of some of the manufacturers in establishing improved sanitary conditions such as the Frick coke company expended so much on, are commented upon by the inspector. Likewise the "safety first" met to in increasing force is shown.

There was a total of 4,173 safety lamps used in the mines, the Clanny lamp being 2,131, the Wolf 1,949 and the Schenk 25.

The following is the summary of statistics:

Coal	Coke
H. C. Frick Coke Co. 4,023,180	2,541,469
Keystone C. & C. Co. 1,621,162	26,924
Mount Pleasant-Connelville Coke Co. 313,621	207,611
W. J. Ralney 173,505	14,890
Mount Pleasant Coke Co. 110,288	72,006
Clara Coke Co. 102,768	73,709
Bessemer Coke Co. 65,058	40,658
Veteran Coke Co. 61,025	40,642
Wilkey & Feather Coke Co. 38,255	24,758
Magee Coke Co. 35,808	23,441
Sunshine Coal & Coke Co. 20,037	20,300
Brush Run Coal & Coke Co. 28,883	16,384
Connelville Coke Co. 25,240	18,518
Connelville Mutual Coke Co. 24,063	13,800
American Sheet & Tin Plate Co. 23,887	20,291
Perry Coke Co. 20,291	12,632
Northern Connelville Coke Co. 20,390	13,980
Marion Coke Co. 19,745	19,162
Total 6,657,835	3,300,418

### BIG GAIN IN OUTPUT FOR THE TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

It cost a human life for every 361,625 tons of coal produced in the Twentieth District during the year 1912. This is an increase of 47,582 tons per dead miner over the previous year when for every miner's life lost only 21,263 tons were produced.

Among the counties composing the Bituminous coal region, Putnam, Somerset takes high rank as a producing district, according to the annual report of Mine Inspector Richard Maize, which has been filed with James H. Rodetick, Chief of the Department of Mines. Inspector Maize's report covers the 20th district, which includes all of Somerset county, except the winter operations of the Berwind-White Coal Company and several other mines north of Holopet along the Cambria-Somerset county line.

The 20th district mined 5,446,155 tons in 1912, a gain of more than a half-million tons over 1911, when the total production was 4,916,760. Of this total the Consolidation Coal Company produced over one-third. There were five less fatal accidents than during the previous year, although there was an increase of 40 per cent. in the number of mines in operation. In 1912 there were only 13 fatal accidents with 70 mines running, compared with 18 in 1911 when there were only 50 active operations.

There were no mine explosions in Somerset county during the year. There is scarcity of mine foremen in Somerset county. This is due to two principal causes: The rigid examination that must be passed by aspirants in order that they may be as efficient as possible, and the large number of new openings during the year. Of the 52 mines in the county 40 are in operation. None of the small number of 195 coke ovens in the county was fired during the year.

Fatal accidents during 1912 made 8 Somerset county widows and 18 orphans, while the mining industry was responsible for 11 widows and 23 orphans in 1911. Only one mine was abandoned, the steam locomotive is used in inside work and only one outside. Ninety electric motors are used for inside haulage and one compressed air locomotive. There are 60 fans and 11 furnaces in use.

Pick mining produced 4,009,546 tons, compared to 3,891,000 tons in 1911. Electric machines produced 1,027,215 tons, compared to 758,491 tons in 1911. Compressed air machines produced 336,625 tons, compared to 407,345 tons in 1911. Nearly two-thirds of the total production was dug by hand.

Inspector Maize's report contains the following summary of interesting statistics: Coal shipped to market, 5,252,850 tons; coal used at mines for steam and heat, 140,780 tons; coal sold to local trade and used by employees, 20,755 tons; number of persons employed inside of mines, 5,037; number of persons employed outside, 711; number of non-fatal accidents inside of mines, 53; number of non-fatal accidents outside, 4; production per fatal accident inside, 417,260 tons; production per fatal accident outside, 272,133 tons; production per fatal accident inside and outside, 361,625; employees per fatal accident inside, 357; employees per fatal accident inside and outside, 338; employees per non-fatal accident inside, 87; employees per non-fatal accident outside, 142; employees per non-fatal accident inside and outside, 101.

The production is distributed among the various companies operating in Somerset county, as follows:

Consolidation Coal Company, 1,557,581 tons; Quenahoning Coal Company, 524,946 tons; Brothersville Coal Company, 455,663 tons; Somerset Smokeless Coal Company, 467,466 tons; Knickerbocker Smokeless Coal Company, 270,540 tons; Somerset Mining Company, 153,769 tons; Meyersdale Coal Company, 154,711 tons; Reading Iron Company, 142,224 tons; Grassy Run Coal Company, 133,471 tons; Atlantic Coal Company, 123,443 tons; Enterprise Coal Company, 87,228 tons; Federal Coal Company, 55,778 tons; Randolph Coal Company, 53,271 tons; Standard Smokeless Coal Company, 48,111 tons; Brandenburg Coal Company, 48,898 tons; Graham Coal Company, 44,555 tons; Belmont-Quenahoning Coal Company, 36,766 tons; Ligonier Coal Company, 35,860 tons; W. A. Merrill & Company, 34,512 tons; Quenahoning Creek Coal Company, 31,077 tons; Stone Coal Company, 27,980 tons; John Willis Coal Company, 23,803 tons; Elk Lick Coal Company, 22,503 tons; Boynton Coal Company, 21,754 tons; Federal Coal Company, 20,106 tons.
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tons; Smith-Meyers & Company, 15,234 tons; S. M. Hamilton & Company, 15,022 tons; Hecking Coal Company, 13,745 tons; James Harding, 10,034 tons; Logan Smokeless Coal Company, 9,834 tons; Millford Coal Company, 8,531 tons; D. B. Zimmerman, 7,859 tons; Fisher Smokeless Coal Company, 3,405 tons; Cumberland Basin Coal Company, 415 tons; Ladalle Coal Company, 415 tons; production of mines employing less than 10 men, 41,773 tons; total, 5,446,155 tons.

### TONNAGE IN THE FIFTH DISTRICT SHOWS A GAIN

The report of Mine Inspector L. G. Roby of the Fifth district shows that 7,025,689 tons of coal were mined during 1912. Of this total 5,449,259 tons were used to manufacture 4,144,972 tons of coke which increased to 463,739. The number of persons employed per fatal accident inside in 1911 was 252, while in 1912 there were 315. On advice received from the State Mine Check Sir. Roby did not include the Superheated boiler in the list of mine accidents. Taut disaster was not due to the negligence of any mine officials and as it seemed to be entirely unavoidable, it was not classed as a mine disaster.

In Mr. Roby's district there are 42 mines, each of which was in operation last year. The total tonnage of coal produced in 1912 far exceeds the production in 1911. The tonnage of 1912 was 7,025,689 as compared with 5,911,000 of 1911. Out of the 5,939 ovens in the First district, 7,865 were in operation during 1911. There were only 40 accidents, 15 of which were fatal, in the Fifth district mines last year. Three of the fatal accidents were outside mines.

**BIG IMPROVEMENTS.**  
Steel Company Subsidiary Spending Much Money in Illinois.  
The Illinois Steel Company has been making some extensive improvements in Vermilion county during the past year and there is a great deal more work yet to be done the coming year. At Russellville Junction the company is expanding over \$115,000 in building a new road house, erecting new quarters for the officers of the company at that division point and erecting a new hotel for the employees of the railroad company.

### Labor World Notes.

The approximate number of wage earners in Canada is estimated at 1,237,000.

Forty-six States have enacted non-chaucen lien laws to protect wage earners.

Carpenters at Springfield, Ohio will object to an increase of five cents an hour, to take effect May 1.

April 14 has been fixed as the date for the declaration of a general strike in Belgium by the national council of workmen's organizations.

Cigar makers' International Union leads in payment of benefits to its members, with \$281,677.41 in death benefits, and \$301,256.03 in sick benefits.

The compensation commission created in the last general assembly of Missouri has no report to present, completed the draft of the bill which it will recommend to the legislature.

No organization in New York, except the Hotel Workers' Union, has given the J. W. W. recognition so far, and in an official statement issued recently it was declared that there had been no affiliation.

The placing of St. Louis graduates on the St. Louis police force, whose duty would be to watch wayward girls and keep the eye of the law on tenements and sweatshops, is advocated by a clergyman in that city.

The Chicago Union of Street Vendors' International Union paid out in benefit claims during the year 1912 \$73,000. Of this amount the International paid \$51,300; Division 2, \$12,000; recreation \$20, \$5,800; Division 303, \$3,500.

The number of men in trading vessels in April, 1911, from whom seamen and dockers of the Royal Navy Reserves can be recruited, was 14,000 in the sailors' department and 6,000 in the engineers' department.

Efforts to obtain the passage of a law providing for an eight-hour day for all engineers in the State of Washington will be made at the present session of the state legislature by members of the International Union of Steam Engineers.

Maryland, Arizona and Minnesota passed laws last year modeled on the uniform child labor law, which was drawn up by the national child labor committee and unanimously adopted by the American Bar Association at its annual meeting last August.

The organized working girls of Chicago have pledged themselves for one week to forego picnics, picture shows, candy, etc., for the benefit of the fund to be expended in organizing the 125,000 working women of Chicago.

Statistics show that the average production for each man employed in coal mining in 1911 was 523 tons in the anthracite mines—an exceptionally large tonnage—and 738 tons in the bituminous mines. The average daily production for each man was 2.15 short tons in the hard coal mines.

In his annual report to the New York legislature the superintendent of prisons says that the net earnings of the prison industries for the year were 192,755, an increase over the previous year of \$55,333. The total shipments since the institution of the industrial department in 1887, have amounted to \$19,549,401, the total earnings of the same period aggregating \$1,074,217.

## MILL BENEFICIAL SHOWS GOOD YEAR OF LOW INSURANCE

Cost Steel Workers at Scott-  
dale Only 57 Cents  
Each.

### TWO DEATH CLAIMS ARE PAID

Officers and Directors Elected For  
Another Year, and Society Will  
Have About 700 Members From the  
Two Plants.

SCOTTSVILLE, Feb. 21.—The Scottsdale Iron & Steel Workers' Beneficial Association has just closed up another splendid year, when the insurance of the employees of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company at this plant cost them only 57 cents per month per member. The monthly dues are \$1.50 and the dividends during the years amounted to \$120.15 and the regular dividends to \$6,324.77, returning to the workers \$2,554.92.

In the disbursements there were for sick benefits \$1,631, and in death benefits for child \$425, for wife of member \$50 and for two deaths, \$2,091.60. Stationery cost \$1.50, the treasurer's bond \$5, salaries \$239, and there with benefits and dividends, left \$2,739 cash on hand, making the total disbursements, \$11,252.91.

Receipts in the General Fund were as follows: Balance from 1911, \$3,021; cash from members, \$11,257.60 and interest on deposits, \$42.22. The Reserve fund showed a balance from 1911 of \$3,125.22 and interest on deposits of \$126.24, which total cash of \$3,251.46 is on hand.

In the Special fund there was a balance of \$13.36 for 1911 with interest of \$5.28 giving this fund cash on hand of \$18.64. The report of Treasurer R. P. Percy has been audited by J. J. O'Connor, E. J. Stanyon and Leroy Baker.

The officers elected for the coming year are: President, Charles L. Gratz; Vice President, Arthur E. Collins; Treasurer, Robert P. Percy; Secretary, John J. Hawthorne; Board of Directors, George B. Mellinger, chairman, John H. Miller, George K. Reilly, Robert H. Canbin, William C. Kelley, John Flannery and J. T. Randle; Auditors, P. J. O'Connor, J. J. Stanyon and Leroy Baker; Committee on Membership, for Scottsdale plant, James G. Black, J. W. Fitzsimmons, William G. Thomas and T. E. Sullivan; for Ohio Works plant, William H. Brown, Charles D. Reid, F. B. Tedrow and William B. Rush. The association starts the year off with a membership of over 700.

### NEW USE FOR COAL

By-Product of Coke Region Might be  
Substitute for Gasoline.

Secretary H. T. Hoag of the Chamber of Commerce, in receipt of a communication from Mr. Parker Stockbridge, editor of Popular Mechanics, Chicago, who is endeavoring to ascertain whether or not anyone in this country is engaged in the manufacture of benzol.

Mr. Parker says that benzol is made as a by-product of coke, and that it has been discovered that the search for a new fuel to take the place of the rapidly disappearing supply of gasoline. They have perfected the process of producing benzol from coke, and as yet have done little with it in America.

Mr. Stockbridge is of the opinion that benzol will be a valuable fuel, and he desires to learn if anyone here is engaged in experimenting with the new fuel.

### \$5,000,000 PLANT PROPOSED

Large Smelter to be Located in Pitts-  
burg District.

That a \$5,000,000 smelter plant is to be located in the Pittsburgh District was divulged yesterday and the information was given by a reliable source. While the details of the proposed enterprise are being closely guarded, it is known that a New York concern, which has been operating large smelters in Oklahoma, has decided to move its plant to this section and that the construction of the works here will begin at an early date.

The products of the smelter plant will consist of spelter, for which there is a large demand in the chemical industry of the Pittsburgh district, and sulphuric acid. The information comes from one in close touch with the smelter company.

### PROTECTS UNIONS

No Anti-Trust Prosecutions of Labor  
or Farmers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Prohibition of prosecution of labor unions and farmers' organizations under the Sherman anti-trust law by the Department of Justice was written into the sundry civil appropriation bill last night, by the House.

By a vote of 30 to 22, an amendment offered by Representative Hamilton of New Jersey, was adopted providing that no part of the \$300,000 authorized for the enforcement of the anti-trust law should be expended to prosecute any voluntary organization of working men.

A similar amendment applying to farmers' co-operative organizations offered by Representative Roddenberry of Georgia was adopted.

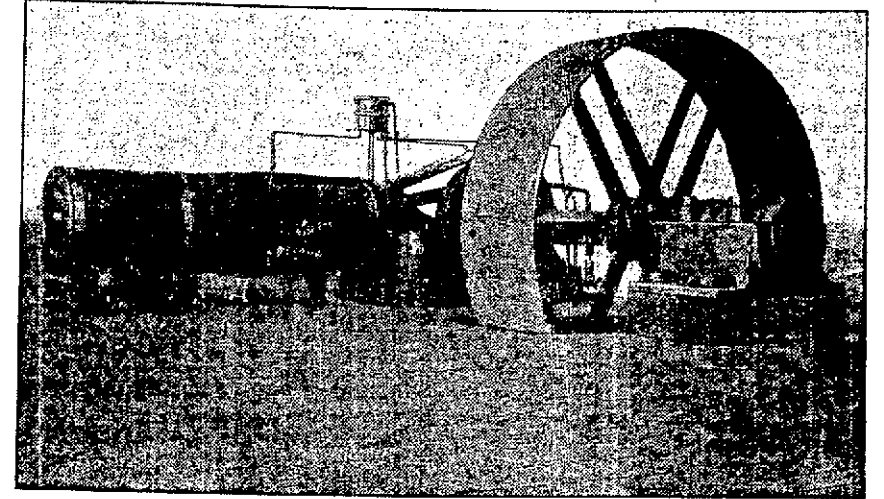
Pine New Sheet Mill Proposed.  
SHARON, Feb. 21.—Official announcement was made today that the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company will spend \$300,000 for extensions at its sheet mill at Sharon. It is stated that five more sheet mills will be built to increase the capacity for high grade of sheets and specialties.

Steelmaster Left \$700,000.  
The will of the late John Fritz, the iron and steel master who died at Bethlehem last Thursday, was probated today. It disposes of an estate of about \$700,000.

## The Connellsville Manufacturing & Mine Supply Company,

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

Sole manufacturers of the Lepley patents and designs, covering a full line of Modern High Grade Mine Equipment Machinery.



We have the largest and best equipped mine equipment plant in Western Pennsylvania, fitted exclusively for the production of a high grade product. We manufacture:

**PUMPS.**  
**ENGINES.**  
**FANS.**  
**Air Compressors.**  
**Steel Hoisting Cages.**

We manufacture none but the highest grade machinery, using only the best materials to be found in the market in its construction. We are also prepared to accurately duplicate promptly any part of any of our machines. Your inquiries will receive prompt and satisfactory attention.

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**EFFICIENCY  
AND  
ECONOMY.**

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Low Cost.  
Minimum Repairs.  
Nominal Royalty.  
Scientific Principles.  
Suits Any Oven.  
Saves Labor.  
Saves Expense.

No Coke Oven Door is correctly designed unless the brick can freely expand and contract under wide variations of temperature. ANY DOOR HAVING THE ABOVE FEATURE INFRINGES ON THIS PATENT.

The inventor offers for sale the right to use his invention on the payment of a small license fee. Operators will build their own doors, selecting their own materials. The door and the right to use it COST LESS THAN OTHER DOORS.

The Acme Door is not a THEORY but a FACT; it is not an EXPERIMENT but an EXPERIENCE. It has been thoroughly tested by Two Year's Practical Use.

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